Political and Economic review

New Monarchs –

* centralized power using old, feudal traditions and powers, AND
* new middle class officials, new taxes on the middle class, new, standing and professional armies

Machiavelli

Italian city-states

* Run by merchant oligarchies
* Example – Medici family
* Urbanized

Florence

* Medici
* Banking center

Holy Roman Emperor Charles V

Francis I of France

Henry VIII

* English Reformation
* Thomas More
* Noble responses to English Reformation

Wars of Religion (30 Years’ War, France, Low Countries, Germany, England)

* French policy and goals, Valois, Guise, Burbon
* Habsburgs
* Politiques
* Dutch Revolts, William of Orange, goals
* Impact on Germany
* Gustavus Adolphus
* Schmalkaldic League
* Peace of Augsburg (1555)
* Union of Utrecht
* Peace of Westphalia (1648) – legalized Lutheranism, led to increased power of France
* No religious wars in Russia – why?

Spanish decline 1600s (had been very powerful – Philip II)

* Colonial empire, and gold
* Bulwark for Catholicism
* Moriscos

Glorious Revolution 1688

* William and Mary
* James, Charles, Charles, James
* Cromwell, Protectorate, Interregnum
* Bill of Rights – limits on the power of the kings

Adam Smith

Invisible Hand of competition

Capitalism

Mercantilism, definition, colonies, Colbert in France

Guild system

Price Revolution – 1500s, inflation

Dutch Republic – economic power, shipping

Amsterdam – banking center in 1600s

Hanseatic League

Cottage Manufacturing (putting out system)

Industrial revolution

* Textiles
* Corn Laws
* Crystal Palace
* England first – resources they had, they lacked
* 1800s – Germany grew industrially
* Impact of transportation

Agricultural Revolution

* Enclosure

Divine right of kings – which kings believed in this?

Russia

* Large so difficult to have strong central power, nobles retained power
* Eastern Orthodox Church

Emperor Charles VI

Pragmatic Sanction

Maria Therese

Partitions of Poland

* Lacked strong central power so weak
* Russia, Prussia,

France:

* Intendants
* Louis XIV
* Palace at Versailles

Absolute Monarchy

Prussia:

* Fredericks
* Junkers

Enlightened Monarchs or Enlightened Despots

* Joseph II of Austria
* Catherine the Great of Russia
* Maria Theresa of Austria
* Fredericks of Prussia

French Revolution:

Cahiers de doleances – lists of grievances by each estate

First, second, third estates

Napoleonic Wars

Congress of Vienna, Concert of Europe

Balance of powers – what it was, successful till WWI (or maybe before that – Crimean War?, Boer War?)

Revolutions 1820s, 1830s, 1848

Liberalism, conservatism, anarchism, syndicalism

Chartists – movement in England

German and Italian Unification:

Austro-Prussian War (1866)

Confederation of the Rhine

Imperialism

* Great Britain, France, Germany

WWI:

* Treaty of Versailles
* Article 231
* Ruhr Valley

Russia:

* Russian Revolution (1905)
* Duma
* Provisional government (1917)
* Lenin’s New Economic Policy
* USSR
* Yugoslavia
* % agricultural workers (high in Russia even in the 1960s)
* Difference between Stalin and Khrushchev

1920s:

* 1923 year of Hunger in Germany
* Roaring 20s
* Depression – world wide
* Inflation in Germany
* Fascism
* Nazi party

WWII:

* Munich Conference
* Polish Corridor
* Rhineland
* Saar
* Silesia
* Sudetenland
* Marshall Plan
* Occupation zones – Germany
* Warsaw Pact countries
* NATO countries
* Truman Doctrine (1947)

Winston Churchill

Treaty of Rome (1957)

Revolt in Hungary (1956)

Revolt in Czechoslovakia (1968)

1800s most political instability: France (why not Austria, Netherlands, Prussia, Russia?)

1800s tensions: Austria and Russia (led to WWI, created by decline of Ottoman Empire)

1700s rivalries: Spain, France, Great Britain

1600s power in Western Europe – economic: Netherlands (shipping, navigation, commerce, and banking)

1600s powers in Central and Eastern Europe: Muscovy, Ottoman Empire, Poland

1600s dominant: France (after 1650s)

1500s powers in Eastern Europe: Muscovy and the Ottoman Empire